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A N N U A L   R E P O R T

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
(W. WILSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.)

- Including -

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
(R. W. G. SINCLAIR, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

For the Year 1958.



NORTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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A N N U A L   R E P O R T   for   1958.

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Public Health Officers for the Authority:

Medical Officer of Health:-

W. Wilson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

---

Senior Public Health Inspector (and Surveyor):-

R. W. G. Sinclair, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

---

Additional Public Health Inspector and Meat Inspector:-

G. A. Boanas, A.R.San.I.

(Commenced duties 1.4.58.)

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Divisional Health Office,  
The Poplars,  
Burnby Lane,  
Pocklington.

Tel: Pocklington 3226

To: The Chairman and Members of the  
Urban District Council of Norton,  
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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your District for the year 1958.

In the tables of Vital Statistics, you will note that the Infant Mortality Rate is an exceptionally high one - four infants died all within a few days of birth. In three cases the cause of death was prematurity and in the remaining case congenital heart disease.

In 1956 very limited supplies of a vaccine for protection against poliomyelitis became available. By the end of 1958, vaccine was readily available for all between the ages of six months and twenty-five years and to certain priority classes including expectant mothers. Further reference is to be found in the report.

In the field of housing, the Council has a good record. Between the Wars the Beverley and Jubilee Road and Eastfield estates were built and a large slum clearance programme was completed.

In the immediate post-war years, rapid progress was made resulting in the Model Farm Estate, of which the Council can be justifiably proud. Three years have now elapsed, however, since any Council houses have been built. There are in Norton about twenty-five houses which are unfit for habitation. These houses should be demolished. There are other houses which are overcrowded and where the tenants are having to wait an indefinite period before being rehoused. I feel that the time has arrived when the present Council should continue the policy of its progressive predecessors and formulate a building programme which will provide for the rehousing of families occupying unfit houses and so allow for the demolition of these houses.

At the beginning of the year the Council were without the services of an Additional Public Health Inspector and this placed a heavy burden on their Senior Public Health Inspector. However, an Additional Public Health Inspector was appointed and commenced on the 1st April. The main duty of this officer is meat inspection at the two Bacon Factories and the officer appointed is well qualified, for before training as a Public Health Inspector he had worked as a butcher.

I should like to thank members of the Public Health Committee for their support and the staff of the Health and other Departments for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Wm WILSON,

Medical Officer of Health.



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ... ..	2,899.
Number of inhabited houses ... ..	1,638.
Registrar-General's estimate of population ...	4,830.
Rateable Value ... ..	£41,445.
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£164.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Live Births.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	30	38	
Illegitimate	3	1	
	<u>33</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>72</u>
Live Births ... ..			72.
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..			- 14.91
Still-births ... ..			- 2.
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..			- 27.03
Total live and still-births ... ..			- 74.
Infant deaths ... ..			- 4.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..			- 55.55
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			- 58.82
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			- Nil.
Neo-natal mortality (first four weeks) - rate per 1,000 live births			- 41.67
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..			- 5.55
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..			- 1.
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..			- 13.51

### Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total.
Death Rate per 1,000 ... ..	33	27	60.
			12.42
Deaths from Heart Disease ... ..	17	6	23
Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..			4.76
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	1	7	8
Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..			1.66
Deaths from Cancer ... ..	3	5	8
Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..			1.66

Comparative Table of Birth and Death  
Rates during the year 1958.  
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Area	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths of Children Under One Year of Age Per 1,000 Registered Live Births.
	(Rates per 1,000 home population)		
England and Wales	16.4	11.7	22.5
Administrative County	15.48	11.70	22.32
M.B. and U.D.s	15.07	12.02	20.43
R.D.s	16.02	10.45	24.20

Table of Birth, Death and Infant Mortality Rates.

Norton U.D.C.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Crude Birth Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>	<u>Crude Death Rate</u>	<u>Corrected Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality.</u>
1948	15.4	---	8.6	---	Nil.
1949	17.4	---	13.6	---	13.
1950	15.6	---	10.04	---	Nil.
1951	15.0	---	13.01	---	Nil.
1952	14.8	15.2	9.87	8.78	14.
1953	14.15	14.57	13.56	12.06	14.
1954	14.90	16.39	11.18	10.39	28.
1955	16.36	18.00	14.49	13.48	25.3
1956	15.38	16.92	11.23	11.34	13.51
1957	14.32	15.61	10.58	10.69	Nil.
1958	14.91	16.25	12.42	12.54	55.55.



Table Showing Causes of Death in Norton U.D.C.

1958.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
All Causes . . . . .	33	27	60.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory . . . . .	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other . . . . .	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease . . . . .	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria . . . . .	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections . . . . .	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis . . . . .	-	-	-
8. Measles . . . . .	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases . . . . .	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach . . . . .	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus . . . . .	-	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast . . . . .	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus . . . . .	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms . . . . .	2	2	4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia . . . . .	2	-	2
16. Diabetes . . . . .	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system . . . . .	1	7	8
18. Coronary disease, angina . . . . .	12	2	14
19. Hypertension with heart disease . . . . .	-	-	-
20. Other heart disease . . . . .	5	4	9
21. Other circulatory disease . . . . .	1	1	2
22. Influenza . . . . .	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia . . . . .	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis . . . . .	1	-	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . .	1	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . . . .	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea . . . . .	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . .	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate . . . . .	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion . . . . .	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations . . . . .	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases . . . . .	4	3	7
33. Motor vehicle accidents . . . . .	1	-	1
34. All other accidents . . . . .	-	-	-
35. Suicide . . . . .	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war . . . . .	-	-	-

Table Showing Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths during 1958.

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
1 - 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
5 - 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
15 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
25 - 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
45 - 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
55 - 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
65 - 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
75+	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	25
							<u>33</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>60</u>

Table Showing Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Cancer during 1958.

							<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
1 - 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5 - 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
15 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
25 - 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
45 - 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
55 - 64	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
65 - 74	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
75+	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
							<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year:-

Measles ... .. 6 (161)  
 Scarlet Fever ... Nil (1).

(Cases occurring in 1957 are shown in parenthesis).

Cases of infectious disease are admitted, when hospital treatment is necessary, to the Isolation Hospitals at York or Scarborough.

Tuberculosis.

One new case of Tuberculosis came to notice during the year. There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

At the end of 1958, cases on the Tuberculosis Register were as follows:-

Pulmonary Males	16
Non-Pulmonary Males	2
Pulmonary Females	8
Non-Pulmonary Females	<u>4</u>
	30 cases.

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1958:-

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Totals.
Number Vaccinated	29	-	1	3	2	35
Number Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The figures for immunisations carried out during the year are as follows:-

#### Primary Immunisation.

Aged Under 5	Aged 5 - 14	Total	Reinforcing Injections
58	1	59	6

Of the fifty-eight children under five years of age who are shown as having been immunised against diphtheria, fifty-six were at the same time immunised against whooping cough.

The following table shows the position as regards the total number of children who have been immunised at any one time and also as regards those who have been immunised or re-immunised during the last five years.

Number of children who received primary or re-inforcing injections within the last 5 years (1954-58).			Number of children under 15 immunised more than 5 years ago (1944-53).	Total Number of Children Immunised 1944-58.
Aged Under 5	Aged 5 to 14	Total		
250	217	467	448	915



## Protection against Poliomyelitis.

In 1956 a British vaccine for protection against Poliomyelitis became available and parents of children born between 1947 and 1954 were invited to register. In May and November, sufficient vaccine was received to enable 10% of those registered to be given two doses.

In May 1957 the Minister of Health decided to extend the offer of registration to those children born in 1955 and 1956. Few of these children were vaccinated during the year as the supplies of vaccine received were only sufficient to deal with registrations submitted in the previous year. In November, 1957 the Minister announced that it was proposed to import supplies of Salk vaccine from the United States and Canada during 1958 and in anticipation of this vaccination was available to all children born from 1943. During 1958 Salk vaccine was readily available and the waiting list was reduced to a minimum.

In September, 1958, the scheme was extended to include young adults up to the age of twenty-five years. It was also recommended that a third injection should be offered not less than seven months after the second injection to re-inforce and prolong the degree of immunity given by two injections.

At the end of the year the acceptance rate for children under fifteen years was approximately 62%. The response from young persons aged between fifteen and twenty-five years was most disappointing.

From the introduction of the scheme until December, 1958, 742 children living in Norton had received two injections against poliomyelitis.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### (a) Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological samples are examined at the Public Health Laboratory situated in Hull.

### (b) Ambulance Service.

Ambulances stationed in Malton are available for use in the District.

### (c) Nursing.

A domiciliary nursing and midwifery service is available in the District as part of the County Council's scheme under the National Health Service Act.

(d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

These are provided by the County Council. A Child Welfare Centre is held fortnightly in the Church Hall. An Ophthalmic Clinic is held monthly. Clinics for the treatment of Venereal Disease are situated in York and Scarborough.

(e) Hospitals.

General medical and surgical cases are admitted to Hospitals at Malton, Driffield, Scarborough and York. Maternity cases go to the Westow Croft Nursing Home at Westow.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to take any action under Section 47 of this Act during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water is from a deep bore well situate in the District and is pumped to a reservoir. The water is treated by chlorination and is distributed throughout the district.

The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

Samples of water are submitted for bacteriological examination at regular intervals.

Sewage Disposal.

A modern sewage disposal works serves the needs of the adjoining Districts of Norton and Malton.





NORTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

For the Year 1958.

Staff.

Mr. R. W. G. Sinclair	...	Senior Public Health Inspector (and Surveyor). (Public Health Inspector's, Sanitary Science, Smoke Inspection, Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificates of the Royal Society of Health).
Mr. G. A. Boanas	... ..	Meat Inspector and Additional Public Health Inspector. (Public Health Inspector's, Meat and Other Foods Inspection Certificates of the Royal Society of Health).
(commenced duties 1/4/58)		
Mr. T. E. Buckle	... ..	Pupil Public Health Inspector.



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my report as Senior Public Health Inspector for the year 1958.

For the first three months of the year we were without the services of a full-time Meat Inspector. The meat inspection at the Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory was carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon (Major R. E. Bond) engaged on a part-time basis. The meat inspection at Bowers' Bacon Factory was carried out by myself.

The following Tables, Nos. I, II and III (which do not include the maintenance of Council houses), summarise the general routine work of the District.

In one instance, legal proceedings were taken for failure to comply with an Abatement Notice made under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936; the owner was fined £3 and ordered to have the work carried out within fourteen days.

1. Routine Inspection Work.

Table I.

Total number of Inspections	1,762.
" " " Defects found	169.
" " " Defects remedied	168.
" " " Premises Affected	110.
" " " Informal Notices Served	107.
" " " Informal Notices Complied With	106.
" " " Statutory Notices served	1.
" " " Statutory Notices Complied With	1.

Table II.

Inspection of Dwellinghouses.

Re Dirty Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.
Re Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.

Inspections re:

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.
Drain Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919.
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.
Premises re Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
Sewage Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.
Shops re Sanitary Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.
Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.
Works in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102.

Dwellinghouses.

Table, III.

Floors repaired or renewed	3	Roofs repaired	3.
Ceilings	6	Eaves, Gutters repaired or renewed	10.
Water Supplies repaired	34	Rain Water fallpipes repaired or renewed	2.
Internal Water Supplies provided	6	Walls (external) repaired	6.
Chimney Stacks repaired	2	Walls (internal) repaired	13.
Premises cleaned or disinfected	6	Yard surfaces repaired	0.
Windows repaired or renewed	17	Miscellaneous repairs	15.

Drains.

Length of Drain tested in Feet:

Cleansed	12	Water	1,420.
Reconstructed	7	Smoke	110.

Inspection Chambers.

Built	2.
Repaired	5.

Cesspools.

Emptied	2.
Abolished	-.



## Water Closets.

Provided for houses - additional	1.
Provided for houses - ex pail closets	1.
Provided for workplaces	4.
Fittings repaired or renewed	6.

## Pail Closets.

Abolished 1.

## Ashbins.

Renewed 18.

## 2. Housing.

### New Houses Completed.

(1)	Built by private owner	10.
	Built by Council	Nil.

- (2) The housing needs of the District are not at present urgent, but, having regard to the following three factors, could, within the next few years, become pressing:-
- (a) for three years no Council houses have been built.
  - (b) the number of sites available for small scale private housing are for all practical purposes nearly exhausted.
  - (c) the renovation and modernisation of the older property in the town is proceeding very slowly.

## 3. Water Supplies.

- (a) The town continued to draw its water supply from the twin boreholes situated at Howe Hill.

At no time during the year was a shortage of water experienced and pressures throughout the district were adequate.

The bacterial quality of the water before chlorination was excellent and throughout the distribution area after chlorination was satisfactory, as the summary of samples in Table VI indicates.

A sample of the water from the borehole was submitted for chemical analysis and the Analyst's remarks were: "Judging from the above results, I am of the opinion that this water is fit for human consumption."

- (b) Water consumption for the year was 97,848,000 as compared with 95,205,000 in 1957.

The increase is due to a rise in metered supplies from 28,370,000 to 32,941,000 as non-metered supplies (mainly domestic) fell from 66,835,000 to 64,907,000.

Table IV.

	<u>Consumption</u>	<u>Gross Cost</u>	<u>Cost per 1,000 gallons</u>
<u>1952</u> (last complete year of Diesel Drive)	80,977,000	£2,901	8.597d.
<u>1954</u> (first complete year of Electric Drive)	97,509,000	£2,691.	6.623d.
<u>1955</u>	105,259,000	£2,809.	6.406d.
<u>1956</u>	100,264,000	£2,679	6.413d.
<u>1957</u>	95,205,000	£2,792	7.038d.
<u>1958</u>	97,848,000	£2,978 (est.)	7.306d.

Table V.

Annual Consumption

Norton U.D.C. population	4,830.
Total supplies all purposes	97,848,000.
Metered supplies	32,941,000.
Non-metered supplies (mainly domestic)	64,907,000.

Consumption per Head per Day.

	1957 - 54.11 gallons.
All purposes - <u>55.5 gallons</u> :	1956 - 56.75 gallons.
Non-metered supplies (mainly domestic) - <u>36.82 gallons.</u>	
	1957 - 38.00 gallons
	1956 - 40.2 gallons.

Sampling of Water

Samples of water were taken regularly throughout the year, either direct from the borehole, the reservoir or at various sampling points throughout the district.

The twenty-six samples of untreated water, taken direct from the pumping main before chlorination, were all classed as excellent. Of the sixty-eight samples of chlorinated water taken throughout the town, only one was found to be unsatisfactory; further samples from the same point were all satisfactory.

Table VI.

Type of Water	No. of Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chlorinated	68	67	1
Untreated	26	26	0
Totals:	94	93	1

#### 4. Swimming Baths.

The water in the pool is chlorinated by an automatic dosing apparatus and samples are taken regularly throughout the season.

<u>No. of Samples Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
11	9	2

Again we experienced very moderate weather throughout the summer season, the total attendance at the baths being 12,434 as against 12,447 in 1957.

#### 5. Drainage and Sewerage.

(a) During the year the town's sewerage system continued to function satisfactorily.

(b) Surcharging of the top section of the sewer in Welham Road was experienced on two occasions - this, in my opinion, is mainly due to the excessive amount of surface water coming down Whitewall Hill at times of very heavy rain.

The East Riding County Council have, however, constructed an extensive system of soakways on the hill and this should help matters considerably.

(c) After over twenty years service the machinery and equipment in the three sewage pumping stations are showing signs of wear.

In the past year it has been necessary to renew (or repair) the shaftings and bearings to all eight pumps.

Having regard to the age of the plant and the increased flow through the stations, in order to maintain the efficiency of the stations, maintenance costs will inevitably tend to rise.

#### 6. Public Cleansing.

The public cleansing services have been carried out in a satisfactory manner throughout the year and generally a weekly collection of refuse maintained.

The tipping of refuse continued to take place at the Beverley Road site.

#### 7. Salvage.

The sale of baled waste paper continued steady throughout the year, the price remaining at £6.10.0d. per ton. Towards the end of the year it became impossible to dispose of light metal scrap.

The income from salvage during the year was as follows:-



	£	s.	d.
Baled Waste Paper	316	7.	8.
Scrap Metal	16.	0.	0.
	332.	7.	8.

Income shows a fall of £12.2.4d. on that of the previous year.

## 8. Meat Inspection.

The following Tables indicate the work entailed in carrying out meat inspection at the two bacon factories. The number of pigs slaughtered increased from 135,025 to 151,447, the biggest kill since the peak year of 1954.

Table VII.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pigs Slaughtered</u>	<u>Carcases Condemned for Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Percentage Condemned</u>
1952	170,841	273	.15%
1953	174,897	140	.080%
1954	194,387	124	.064%
1955	147,002	75	.051%
1956	124,426	47	.038%
1957	135,025	36	.027%
1958	151,447	45	.029%

The number of carcasses totally condemned for generalised tuberculosis remained fairly steady.

### Disposal of Condemned Meat.

The disposal of condemned meats and offals operated as in past years.

A proportion of condemned plucks from both factories are used by the Welham Fish Hatcheries. Bowers' Bacon Factory, who have their own by-products department, deal with all condemned meat on the premises in an Iwel Labs Destructor. Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory (after staining) transport condemned meat to their Sherburn Factory for disposal.

-----

The following tables show the number of pigs which have been inspected and indicate the variety and incidence of diseases.

Table VIII.

Yorkshire Farmers' Bacon Factory

Total Kill 116,811.

Amounts Condemned.

Pork

Offal

Description	No.	Wt. in lbs.	Description	No.	Wt. in lbs.
Carcases	243	38,032	Plucks	4,063	28,441
Part Carcases	167	3,173	(Hearts,		
Heads	5,395	53,950	Lungs,		
			Livers,		
			Trachea,		
			Oesophagus)		
			Intestines	4,863	34,041
			(Stomach,		
			Spleen and		
			Mesentery)		

Total Weight Condemned

Pork - 95,155 lbs (approx.  $42\frac{1}{2}$  tons)

Offal - 62,482 lbs (approx.  $27\frac{3}{4}$  tons)

Bowers' Bacon Factory

Total Kill 34,636.

Amounts Condemned.

Pork

Offal

Description	No.	Wt. in lbs	Description	No.	Wt. in lbs
Carcases	55	8,536	Plucks	678	4,746
Part Carcases	47	872	Intestines	1,259	8,931
Heads	1,168	11,680			

Total Weight Condemned.

Pork - 21,088 lbs (approx.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  tons)

Offal - 13,677 lbs (approx. 6 tons)

The total weight of pork and offal condemned at the two bacon factories was 192,302 lbs (85.8 tons).



Table IX.

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	-	-	-	-	151,447	-
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	151,447	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	254	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7,436	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	5.1%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	45	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	9,566	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	6.3%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table X.

Summary of the Diseases in respect of carcasses and all organs  
being Totally Condemned.  
(Both Factories).

Disease	Number	Disease	Number
Abscesses - Multiple	28	Osteohaemotochromatosis	1
Accident	140	Pericarditis - Septic	3
Arthritis - Septic	6	Peritonitis - Septic	11
Bruising - Extensive	1	Pleurisy - Septic	4
Emaciation - Pathological	8	Pneumonia - Septic	7
Fever - Acute	15	Pyaemia	3
Jaundice	10	Scirrhus Cord	1
Lymphocarcinoma	1	Septicaemia	6
Nephrosis - Bilateral	1	Swine erysipelas - Acute	3
Oedema	3	Tuberculosis - Generalised	45
		Uraemia	1
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9. Milk.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out, but, as the district is now a specified area under The Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas) Order, 1956, only designated milks i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milks may be sold.

Results of Tests.

Bacteriological Examination.

Designation	Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	8	7	1	8	0
Tuberculin tested	2	2	0	0	0

Biological Examination.

Designation	Samples Submitted	Tuberculosis		Brucella Abortus	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin tested	2	0	2	0	2

The following licences were in operation during the year:-

- 4 Main Dealers licenced to sell T.T. Milk;
- 2 Supplementary Dealers licenced to sell T.T. Milk;
- 6 Main Dealers licenced to sell Pasteurised Milk;
- 1 Supplementary Dealer licenced to sell Pasteurised Milk.

10. Food Hygiene.

During the year some sixty-three visits were made to food shops, bakehouses and food preparing premises and some nine contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations brought to the attention of the occupants were complied with.

Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Fish Frying	3.
Manufacture of sausages, etc. -	6.
Sale of ice cream	- 12.

11. Council Houses.

No new Council houses were erected in 1958. The number of Council owned flats and houses remaining at 349 and in addition there are the 40 houses belonging to the Workmen's Housing Association, Ltd. which are managed by the Council.

During the year all the obsolete fireplaces in the Beverley Road (pre-war) Council houses were replaced by 48" tiled slab fireplaces. A start was made with similar work in Jubilee Road.

The five year cycle of external painting for Council houses is being maintained. Difficulty is, however, being experienced in obtaining a reasonable number of competitive tenders.

A start has been made with the chemical descaling of domestic hot water systems. The total number of visits made to Council controlled houses in respect of repairs totalled 564.

12. Rodent Control.

During the year rodent control included one treatment of the Council's sewers; the three Sewage Disposal Pumping Stations were treated on two occasions; the Council's refuse tip at Beverley Road five times; and, in addition, some ten other premises were treated.



I would like to thank Mr. G. A. Boanas - Meat Inspector and Additional Public Health Inspector - and Mr. T. E. Buckle - Pupil Public Health Inspector - for their loyal help and co-operation during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. W. G. SINCLAIR,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

July, 1959.







